

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME SPECIES OF
CROSSIDIUS

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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The following notes and descriptions are offered at this time in order to permit the return of material borrowed in connection with a more comprehensive study. The writer regards *Oxoplus* synonymous with *Crossidius*, since those characters previously used to separate them clearly intergrade and no other constant differences are evident. The following species should be transferred to *Crossidius*:

- Crossidius coccineus* (Casey) new combination
- Crossidius corallinus* (LeConte) new combination
- Crossidius cruentus* (LeConte) new combination
- Crossidius jocosus* (Horn) new combination
- Crossidius marginatus* (LeConte) new combination
- Crossidius ornatcollis* (Lacordaire) new combination
- Crossidius poecilus* (Bates) new combination

***Crossidius mojavensis* Linsley, new species**

Male: Length 17.5 mm., breadth 5.7 mm. Form elongate, subparallel, depressed; color black, elytra yellowish-brown except humeri and suture; pubescence moderately dense, pale. *Head* coarsely, closely punctate; frons densely clothed with coarse, erect, pale hairs about as long as diameter of apex of antennal scape; vertex clothed with both erect and appressed pale hairs; antennae long, slender, approximately four segments extending beyond apex of elytra, last segment one-third longer than third, appendiculate. *Pronotum* wider than long (5.5:3.5), nearly as wide as elytra at base (5.5:6.0), sides obtusely rounded, widest a little behind middle; surface densely punctate but punctation obscured by a dense mat of appressed pale hairs intermixed with erect hairs similar in length to those of frons; prosternum densely punctate, vestiture similar to that of pronotum; mesosternum and metasternum densely clothed with suberect pale hairs; scutellum finely punctate, densely clothed with fine appressed silky pubescence. *Elytra* a little more than twice as long as broad (13.0:6.0), surface densely punctate, moderately coarsely so at base more finely toward apex, humeri black, suture narrowly black for from two-thirds to four-fifths of its length, sides subparallel from behind humeri to apical one-third, thence gradually narrowed to apices, apices sinuate-emarginate. *Legs* slender, densely punctate, sparsely clothed with pale hairs; anterior tibiae with a dense pad of short velvety pubescence along inner side; posterior tarsus with first segment about three times as long as second. *Abdomen* with sternites densely clothed with appressed pale pubescence, thinner toward posterior margin, intermixed with erect pale hairs.

Female: Length 16.5–18 mm., breadth 5–5.5 mm. Form broad, depressed; color black, elytra with a faint yellowish-brown spot between suture and lateral margin near base and a yellowish-brown streak along lateral margin from base nearly to middle. *Antennae* reaching well into apical third of elytra. *Pronotum* narrower than elytra (5.0:6.0), posterior disk with a polished median carina.

Holotype male (Mus. Ent. Calif. Acad. Sci.), from PALMDALE, CALIFORNIA, October 1, 1947 (G. P. MacKenzie), *allotype* female (Mus. Ent. Calif. Acad. Sci.), same locality, October 14, 1947 (G. P. MacKenzie), and *paratypes*, three females, same locality, September 26, 1947, and October 1, 1947 (G. P. MacKenzie) and October 24, 1952 (Ray F. Smith). This last paratype is deposited in the collection of the California Insect Survey (Univ. Calif.), the remainder in the collection of Mr. MacKenzie. Dr. Smith's example was taken on *Chrysothamnus nauseosus gnaphalodes* (Greene) Hall.

This species apparently belongs to the *ater-hirtipes* complex. The male is suggestive of *hirtipes* but is larger (17.5 mm.) and differs in having the pronotum nearly as wide as the base of the elytra and the antennae surpassing the apices of the elytra by nearly four segments. The female suggests *ater* but is larger (16.5–18 mm.), with proportionally longer antennae and with pale areas near the base of the elytra.

***Crossidius wickhami rhodopus* Linsley, new subspecies**

Length: 9.5–13 mm. (♂), 11–15 mm. (♀). Form, size and structure generally similar to *C. wickhami wickhami* Casey (= *C. truncatellus* Casey, new synonymy) described from Marysvale, Piute County, Utah, but differing in the reddish legs and antennae (black in *C. w. wickhami*), denser pronotal pubescence, and the slightly different color pattern of the elytra. The female of *rhodopus* has a common dark median elytral infuscation extending from basal one-third or one-half toward the apices but rarely attaining them. About half of the males available have the elytra marked as in the female, the remainder have the elytra immaculate or the dark markings very faint. Available males of *C. w. wickhami* have a narrow dark sutural vitta as in the Casey type.

Holotype male (Mus. Ent. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and *allotype* female (Mus. Ent. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and five male *paratypes* from CONVICT LAKE, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, September 15, 1954 (G. P. MacKenzie). Additional *paratypes*: six females, Mammoth, Inyo County, California, August 28, 1946 (G. P. MacKenzie); one

female and one male, Mono Lake, Mono County, California, September 18, 1945 (G. P. MacKenzie); one male, Grant Lake, Mono County, California, August 28, 1946 (G. P. MacKenzie); eight males, Grant Lake, Mono County, California, September 5, 1948, on *Chrysothamnus nauseosus gnaphalodes* (Greene) Hall (P. D. Hurd and J. W. MacSwain); one male, Laurel Meadows, Mono County, California, 8500 ft. elev., August 13, 1936 (F. R. Platt); five males and one female, Benton Station, Mono County, California, September 4–5, 1950 (H. A. Hunt); and one female, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 30, 1952, on *Chrysothamnus nauseosus gnaphalodes* (Greene) Hall (R. F. Smith). *Paratypes* in the collections of Mr. G. P. MacKenzie, the Department of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Davis, and the California Insect Survey, University of California, Berkeley, California.

CROSSIDIUS RUFICOLLIS Linsley

This species is apparently associated with *Aplopappus acradenius bracteosus* (Greene) Hall in the San Joaquin Valley, California, and has been taken from this plant at the following localities: ten miles east of Buttonwillow, October 23, 1952, one male (H. T. Reynolds and R. F. Smith); two miles northwest of Mendota, October 20, 1952, eight males, five females (T. Leigh and R. F. Smith); Tipton, October 1, 1952, two males (F. T. Scott); one mile east of Tipton, October 21, 1952, three males, two females (T. Leigh and R. F. Smith); one mile north of Bakersfield, October 22, 1952, three males, two females (T. Leigh and R. F. Smith); five miles northwest of Bakersfield, October 22, 1952, four males, three females (T. Leigh and R. F. Smith), three miles south of Shafter, October 23, 1952, one male (H. T. Reynolds and R. F. Smith); two miles north of Kettleman City, October 20, 1952, sixteen males, nine females (T. Leigh and R. F. Smith); Kettleman City, September 28, 1952, fifteen males, fourteen females (F. T. Scott); Pixley, October 1, 1952, eight males (F. T. Scott); Visalia, October 28, 1952, four males, three females (F. T. Scott); and eight miles northwest of Wheeler Ridge, Kern County, October 23, 1952, two males (H. T. Reynolds and R. F. Smith).

CROSSIDIUS INTERMEDIUS LeConte

The typical form of this species has been taken from *Aplopappus tenuisectus* (Greene) Blake at Tucson, Arizona, October 7, 1952 (G. Bradt) and from *Aplopappus drummondii* (T. & G.)

Blake at Gila Bend, Arizona, October 27, 1952 (E. G. Linsley and R. F. Smith). The paler, less heavily marked type which occurs in southern California has been taken from *Aplopappus acradenius eremophilus* (Greene) Hall as follows: 2.8 miles east of Indio, Riverside County, October 23, 1951, forty-two males, two females (P. D. Hurd); five miles northwest of Indio, October 26, 1952, two males (E. G. Linsley and R. F. Smith); two miles northwest of Indio, six males, one female (E. G. Linsley and R. F. Smith); five miles west of Westmoreland, October 26, 1952, twenty-one males, six females (E. G. Linsley and R. F. Smith); Kane Springs, Imperial County, October 14, 1948, one male, one female (L. D. Anderson and H. T. Reynolds); Niland, Imperial County, October 24, 1951, thirty-five males, one female (P. D. Hurd); and five miles southeast of Bohns Corner, Imperial County, October 27, 1952, six males (E. G. Linsley and R. F. Smith).

CROSSIDIUS PULCHELLUS LeConte

This variable species is composed of many more or less distinctive populations, the exact status of which remains to be determined. A male from Wilcox, Arizona, September 4, 1942 (A. Mark Bliss) was associated with larvae apparently boring in the roots of *Gutierrezia lucida* Greene and a female was taken from the flowers of this same plant at Morongo Valley, San Bernardino County, California, October 26, 1951, by P. D. Hurd. Two females in the University of Arizona Collection from Jornada Experimental Range, thirty-five miles northeast of Las Cruces, New Mexico, elev. 4300 ft., August 25, 1939 (K. W. Parker) bear the label "larvae and pupae in roots of *Gutierrezia sarothrae* [Britt. & Rusby]."

CROSSIDIUS COCCINEUS (Casey)

This species was taken from *Chrysothamnus nauseosus mojaviensis* (Greene) Hall, two miles south of Rosemead, California, October 24, 1952, three males, one female (R. F. Smith) and four miles east of Monolith, California, October 24, 1952, twelve males, fourteen females (R. F. Smith).

CROSSIDIUS MARGINATUS (LeConte)

This species, previously reported only from Baja California, has been taken in California by P. H. Timberlake as follows: San Diego, California, July 22, 1925, on *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Benth.; Riverside, California, September 6, 1936, on *Encelia farinosa* Gray; and Bear Valley, San Bernardino Mts., California, August, 1937.